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(Telephone No. 60.)

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1889.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

Established A.D. 1841.

WATSON'S PATENT DESSICATING OR DRYING BOTTLES.

A. S. W. & Co. beg to call attention to their new PATENT DRYING BOTTLES which have been specially designed and manufactured for them.

By the use of these bottles, CIGARS as well as ALL GOODS which are susceptible to the destroying influences of moisture can be kept in good and perfect condition.

Whenever or wherever the atmosphere is surcharged with moisture these bottles will be found invaluable.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 4th April 1889.

BIRTH.

On the 22nd April, at Peking Road, Shanghai, the wife of R. W. HURST, H.M.'s Consular Service, of a son.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1889.

THE editorial on the proposed Jelebu Mining and Trading Company, Limited, which appeared in our issue of April 9th, has apparently attracted considerable attention in Singapore. We fully expected that it would. Although dealt with in humorous fashion, and in perhaps somewhat flippant phraseology, the prospectus of this latest industrial (?) enterprise in the Straits Settlements was thoroughly dissected and its nakedness laid bare. Private advices from Singapore state that our caustic criticisms have had the effect of making investors in that city carefully re-consider what they have quickly recognised to be a purely speculative business, with the result that shares quoted then at \$15 each are now as 'unstable as water' at \$7. Speaking from an entirely uninterested and perfectly impartial standpoint, we really cannot see how any other result could reasonably have been looked for; but the main point is the significance of this sudden and suspicious drop in the price current. If the Jelebu Co.'s shares were worth \$15 three weeks ago, why are they only valued at \$7 now when the actual position has, if anything, vastly improved? There can only be this answer to that question:—public confidence has been shaken as to the bona fide character of the enterprise. And again we say, taking the prospectus as our sole point d'appui, that a reasoning public could not well have arrived at any other conclusion.

Of course some persons interested in floating 'Jelebus' have availed themselves of the public press as a medium for endeavouring to controvert or nullify the views expressed in this journal. And we venture to think it will be very generally conceded that these persons have made such a bad job of the business that they would have acted discreetly had they left it alone. One worthy gentleman who, not inappropriately, appears above the signature 'Jelly Fish', favors the *Free Press* with about half a column of special pleading of so pronounced a type that we reproduce it in full—and here it is:—

'The Hongkong Telegraph may be congratulated on its article regarding the "Jellybags" Company, a far nearer name indeed than Jelebu. It is characterized by a flow of caustic wit which does not stand examination by the light of facts. People at Hongkong may not know where Jelebu is, and hence such making game of the country and its resources may arise from an ignorance which the Telegraph evidently labours under. Coming now to a matter more interesting, the writer of the article has hit on a weak point when he says the Syndicate acquired "the valuable although yet undiscovered tin deposits" for a sum of \$22,000. It is quite true the Syndicate was composed of such a parcel of reckless gamblers that they did invest \$22,000 in a property which had only been carefully selected block by block, and roughly tested by a man they were weak enough to trust, but they actually had not each one gone and dug up the ore and seen it, tested it, and smelted it; they nevertheless acquired a property for which the public has shown a great partiality, but that, of course, is pure stupidity on the part

of the public. Here a little hiatus occurs which would have spoiled the whole story had it been filled in, but facts must be told. When the Syndicate bought the property, the deposits were not undisturbed, but they were unworked; when they sold it they were proved—every selection the Syndicate worked, and which they had to some extent purchased blindfold, proved, on working in their small way—equal to the description given by the prospector whose word they had been weak enough to trust.

The management of the "Jellybags" was not handed over to a skilled mining engineer, whose first idea would probably have been a reckless expenditure in unnecessary machinery, and his next, to get into endless difficulties with the natives. The engineers will come when we want them; there are plenty to be had for the money, but at present it is preferable to have a man who can work John Chinaman to him who can work an engine, and the Company prefers to see a little tin in hand before spending the dollars either on engineers or engines.

The Telegraph says that no one would apply for "Jellybags" shares on the face of the prospectus, but with some knowledge of the property there were plenty of applications for shares "as an investment." The reasons Hongkong had for applying we do not attempt to fathom. As to the remark that it had been a good thing we should have known, I think we might have kept a good deal of it, though not nearly as much as the public, by their applications, seemed to wish.

There is one thing that truly grieves me. Singaporeans were quite pleased and happy with their "Jellybags" even as an investment, but the Hongkong Telegraph has made them thirst for yet better things. Oh! Mr. Editor, beg them to tell us Singaporeans. Oh! let us but know some few even of the "numerous legitimate enterprises now under way" in Hongkong's very midst, where money "might be very much better invested."

The author of the foregoing amusing medley, has so completely given himself away that we need only very briefly refer to his exceedingly naive production. He frankly admits that the promoters of the Company have received for their investment of \$22,000 the very profitable return of \$75,000, and contingencies! And he also says that a man who knows less about tin than he does about the dodo is a much better manager and prospector of this particular business than a skilled mining engineer. Perhaps "Jelly Fish" is quite right; a skilled mining engineer, who was passing honest and not "in the swim," might have said too much. We commend all our readers who are interested in this Jelebu Company to carefully study and digest this Singapore promoter's letter, reading it between the lines. Its object is altogether too apparent either to deceive or to be misunderstood.

"Jelly Fish" wishes to know a few of the legitimate enterprises in Hongkong where money might be much better invested than in the shares of the Jelebu Company. We are not professional advisers in this line of business, but would nevertheless make bold to say that of the fifty different stocks quoted in our daily share list, there is not one—not even "Punjoms"—which is not a sounder investment than this barefaced imposition on a gullible public.

## TELEGRAMS.

## THE VISIT OF EMPEROR WILLIAM TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 28th.

The Queen will review 105 vessels at Spithead in July on the occasion of the Emperor William's visit.

## BOULANGER.

General Boulanger confers daily with an entourage and keeps up a secret correspondence with France.

## HOLLAND.

The King of the Netherlands is steadily improving.

## SHANGHAI RACES.

(By Special Telegram).

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 30TH APRIL, 1889.

THE HART LEGACY CUP, presented by the late James Hart, value, Tls. 100; for China Ponies; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, Tls. 5. Half-a-mile.

Mr. Duan's dun Juno..... 1

THE CRITERION STAKES, a Sweepstakes of Tls. 10 each, with Tls. 100 added; for China Ponies; weight for inches as per scale; second Ponies to save his stake. One Mile.

Mr. Sassoon's gr. Eureka..... 1

THE GRIFFINS' PLATE, value, Tls. 150; for China Ponies that have never run at any Meeting; second Ponies, Tls. 50; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, Tls. 5. Three-quarters-of-a-mile.

Mr. J. D. Humphrey's gr. Visitant..... 1

THE CATHAY CUP, value Tls. 150; for China Ponies; weight for inches as per scale; Griffiths state of entry allowed 7 lbs; entrance, Tls. 5. One-mile-and-a-half.

Mr. Sassoon's br. Zephyr..... 1

THE JOCKEY CUP, value, Tls. 100; for China Ponies that have never won a Race; To be ridden by jockeys who have never had a winning mount before this Meeting; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, Tls. 5. Once round.

Mr. Sassoon's gr. Asteroid..... 1

THE KIANG-SU PLATE, value, Tls. 150; for China Ponies; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, Tls. 5. One Mile and Three-Quarters.

Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado..... 1

THE RACING STAKES, a Sweepstakes of Tls. 10 each; for China Ponies that have never run before 1st January, 1889; griffins at date of entry allowed 5 lbs; weight for inches as per scale; winners 5 lbs. extra. One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Chouffeur's gr. Elegant..... 1

THE ROADSTERS' PLATE, value, Tls. 100; for China Ponies (without restriction to height) not otherwise entered at this Meeting, and that have never won a Race; weight, 10st. 12lbs; entrance, Tls. 5. Once Round.

Mr. Sassoon's dun Escort..... 1

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. J. R. Coulthard will assume his post of vice-consul for Great Britain at Macao on being relieved at Wuhu by Mr. C. W. Everard.

MESSRS. Butterfield & Swire inform us that the Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Agamemnon*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for this port yesterday afternoon, and is due on the 5th prox.

THE Russian cruiser *Manjur*, Capt. Tchakuntin, arrived yesterday evening from Singapore, and this morning exchanged salutes with the port, H.M.S. *Victor Emanuel* and the French cruiser *Villars*.

OWING to the unpropitious state of the weather, the Royal Artillery Sports have been postponed till Saturday, the 4th May, and the second Charity performance at the Italian Convent, till Thursday, the 2nd.

A TELEGRAM has been received in Shanghai from Europe announcing the death of the Rev. Geo. Stott, of the China Inland Mission, who place he had been working for over twenty-five years. Mr. Stott was the first missionary stationed at Wenchow.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Woodhouse, the Malay sailor who stole a watch belonging to Mr. Morris, of the steamer *Manjur*, was brought up, together with the Chinese tailor who took it in pawn. Mr. Dennis, who appeared for the latter, admitted that his client kept an illicit pawnshop, and a fine of \$200 was imposed. The Malay was committed for three months.

We have received from the P. & O. Company a very handsomely got-up pocket book, specially designed as a guide for passengers by the Company's steamers, and containing a mass of most useful information for travellers in this part of the world. After perusal we shall probably find time to summarise the contents of this very interesting publication.

ACCORDING to the Cambridge Local Examination List to hand by the last mail, the four pupils from the Diocesan Home and Orphanage who presented themselves for examination, all passed. Of the seven belonging to the Hongkong Public School, three passed and four failed, and all the four from the Central School failed. Of the four successful candidates from the Diocesan Home, Mr. F. Southey, came out with 'honours in English.'

It is highly refreshing to come now and then across a real specimen of "English as she is wrote" in the columns of the *Daily Press*. Our contemporary favors us this morning with the following:—"Various projects for the construction of railways or steam tramways in the Philippines are under consideration, was permits to make surveys for the following lines are, the *Comerio* says, about to be applied for." *Quis potest capere capiat.*

THE *Peking Gazette* of the 9th April gives the following as the subjects for essays at the first bout of the metropolitan examinations:—

*Confucius and his time.*—Following the Calendar of the Han dynasty; employ the stars of the Vint; wear the Crown of Chou; and let your music be that of Shun with posture accompanying it.

*Doctrine of the Mean.*—In the selection of men, let their character be made the important consideration; the formation of a perfect character depends upon adherence to a high moral standard.

*Mencius told Pang Kung:*—"If we did not follow different vocations in life and exchange the products of each other's labour, the farmer would have a surplus store of grain on his hands and the housewife would have more cloth than she required. The effect of such an exchange is that the tradesman and skilled workmen are able to procure food."

OUR Shanghai morning contemporary hears that some fairs are entertained in Seoul that are outside, or rather *out of* some sort, will take place in the Corcoran Hotel, at 10, at the King leaves the city to worship at the ancestral tablets, which he will do about the first of next month. It was hoped that with the very palpable hint of disapproval which the Viceroy of Chihli lately administered to Yuan, the Chinese Resident, there would be an era of rest from tiresome tales of plots and counterplots in the unfortunate capital of Chosen; but it is reported that such hopes were vain, and that China's representative is bent on making matters as uncomfortable as possible to the nation to which he is accredited, during the remainder of his short stay there.

A NEW occupation, or a novel manner of employing their time, has evidently been discovered by the officers of the Portuguese garrison in the Holy City. For some time past Major A. J. Russell, of that distinguished corps, has been regaling the public with poetical effusions of a rhymed character. He has now presented to the public a little pamphlet in which he examines in detail all the classes of people who are likely to pay a visit to the native regions. Young men and old men, priests, writers, journalists, physicians, hotel keepers, lawyers, public functionaries, engineers, deputies, and military men of all grades are told in plain language, and with much emphasis, that they are all going to hell, the worthy Major reserving for himself the pleasure of marshalling them downwards. The tract before us is about the most original and eccentric literary production we have ever come across, and reflects only too truly that state of mental aberration which is so prevalent among the cultured classes of fair Macao.

THE Shanghai correspondent of the *Chinese Times* says:—"The great Chinese sage wrote: 'The superior man does not even for the space of a single meal act contrary to virtue. In moments of haste he cleaves to it. In seasons of danger he cleaves to it.' The Magistrate of Lu An-shih has recently shown that he has both the qualities of modesty and virtue. During the past year, missionaries of the C.I.M. have begun work in that city and moved there with their families. For some unknown reason the people became incensed against them, and determined to expel them from the city. Placards were posted up in various parts of the city, appealing to the passions of the people, and appointing a day when they should arise en masse, tear down and burn the foreigners' houses and drive them from the city. When the Magistrate became aware of this movement, he issued a proclamation forbidding such conduct, and posted in various public places, in which he stated that the foreigners were good people, teachers of virtue, and their guests, and not only meant no harm in what they were doing, but were seeking to do the people good, and he strongly enjoined on the people to refrain from acts of violence and treat the foreigners kindly. The result was that the foreigners were undisturbed. Those who have seen the proclamation say it is one of the most remarkable issued in China with reference to missionaries. It certainly shows the good sense and character of the Magistrate, and doubtless saved the missionaries from some bad copies of the law. We may hope that the teachings of the great Chinese master regarding the duties of officials are not only committed to memory but put into practice also by many men in this great empire."

OUR Shanghai morning contemporary relates how two foreigners went out on the Yangtze-poo Road on Tuesday, the 23rd inst, on a shooting expedition, and one of them "potted" a Chinaman in mistake for a snipe. Both of the noble "sports" were so frightened that they did not wait to see what injuries had been inflicted, but threw their guns away, got a sampan, and made off. The Chinaman, who was not badly hurt, then took possession of the guns and a dollar the foreigners had left behind, and took these articles to the Hongkew Police Station where they are now awaiting ownership.

A PARISIAN paper calls attention to a singular mistake in the revised version of the Old Testament, or rather to the perpetration of an old error. It occurs in II Chronicles, xxii, 1, where Ahaziah is described as, at the age of 42, having succeeded his father, who died at the age of 40. Seeing that another, and a perfectly possible, account of the same circumstance is given in II Kings viii, 26, it is surprising that the obvious error should have escaped correction. According to the Book of Kings, Ahaziah's real age at his accession was only 22. At the time of Ahaziah's birth, therefore, his father was 18—a fair age for a Syrian father of a firstborn. This particular error is older than the art of printing. It dates back to some ancient Hebrew copy of the Book of Chronicles. It is reproduced in the Douai version of the Old Testament. This is another nail driven into the coffin of the Inspiration theory.

## THE THUNDERSTORM.

The change of the monsoon has begun. After several days of unusually hot weather, too close to be opened with anything but prayer, or a cold chisel, the barometer fell about ten degrees yesterday, and in the afternoon a storm of rain, accompanied by some lightning, burst over the island. It moderated for a few hours, but recommenced towards midnight, the peals of thunder being very loud, and the lightning unusually vivid; until daybreak. The extent of the rainfall up to noon to-day may be gathered from the fact that the Pokfulam reservoir, which had almost become a meadow, had risen no less than twenty feet. Many landslips have probably taken place, but none have yet been reported. The lightning stopped all electric communication, the instruments everywhere snapping and sparking at frequent intervals. About seven o'clock a bolt struck the house No. 8 Seymour Terrace, occupied by Mrs. Hanco. It entered the brick-work of the upper floor, from the south, knocking down the doorway, and circled round the room. A picture was torn down, and all, by the electric fluid, which then ran down the gaspipe, through the floor, to the hall. The plaster of the ceiling was torn down, and the leaden setting of the pipe melted. The lightning led the pipe at the point where it was cut off from the meter, and colored the ground. The concussion was felt all over the house, but as the room was empty, at the time no one was injured.

## KIDNAPPING AND SLAVE-DEALING.

Two important cases, one of kidnapping and the other of buying and selling a girl, were before the Magistrates to-day.

The first was before Mr. Pollock, and the circumstances of the case were these:—The other day two Chinamen reported to Inspector Swanson that a brother of theirs was being kidnapped, and on a detective being sent with them a coolie was found detained on the steamer *Jacob Christensen*. The crimp who had brought him on board was pointed out, and arrested. On being taken to the Station he was searched, and among the many papers found on him referring to the coolie traffic was a promissory note for about \$35, signed by the coolie. It was a promise to repay the holder for expenses incurred, including \$10 for passage, (the fare is \$7), 50 cents for a stamp, instead of 24, with items for food, lodging, accommodation on board, sampan-hire, &c., amounting in the whole to the sum advanced to coolies by planters. The man said he came from Canton, and had been detained in a house until he was put on board, which was done without taking him before the Emigration officer. On the crimp being brought up on Saturday afternoon the proprietor of a coolie depot in Wing Lok Street appeared, together with his runner, and deposed that the man had stopped in the house of his own free will, was very anxious to go, and so on. His Worship sentenced the crimp to twelve months' imprisonment, and Inspector Swanson then arrested the two witnesses on a charge of aiding and abetting, bail being fixed at \$1,500 each. They were brought up this afternoon, when Mr. Dennis, who defended the keeper of the house, wanted the charge reduced to one of perjury, but this was not done. Evidence was given at length by the emigration officer, Mr. Alves, as to the procedure followed with regard to coolie emigration. Mr. Sheppard, of Gibb, Livingston & Co., was also called to describe his part in shipping coolies by the vessel *Wing Lok* to-morrow. The keeper of the house was discharged, but his runner was remanded till Thursday.

The other case was before Mr. Woodhouse. It was very complicated, but the facts may be briefly stated as follows:—The other day a tailor living in a Chinese village not far from Yuenai agreed with a woman who lived next door to sell the latter's daughter-in-law, who was living with her. They accordingly disposed of her for \$40 to a woman who kept a brothel near Yuenai, and the latter took her away. In a day or so she brought her over to Hongkong and registered her at the Registrar-General's office, having previously told her what answers to give. She then took the girl back, but a Chinaman who knew her, happening to see her, told her parents, who live at Wanchai. They went to get her back, but could not do so until they paid \$30, which they had to raise by borrowing. The tailor, mother-in-law, purchaser, and a coolie who was mixed up in the case, were subsequently arrested, and brought up, as stated, to-day.—Mr. Mossop defended.—The case was remanded.

## PEKING NOTES.

The flocks of snipe are now numerous also, and at a well-known and favourite morass, not far from the walls of the city, the birds are thickly clustered. The Pelio will, at any time, give proofs of its dangerous condition. The Chinese Government should recollect that more damage is done by one flood than would cover the cost of some years of reclamation works. Very large numbers of wild fowl are still congregated in the low grounds on either bank of

the Pelio, showing that the northern winter is not yet over. The wild duck, as far as well flavoured, though where they get the food that nourishes them so well is a mystery. As yet there is no herbage, and the ground is bare of all save here and there some dried up millet stalks.

According to such Chinese accounts as we can obtain, it would seem clear that to avert inundations of the Yellow River four things must be done, viz.:—(1) Provision made in Mongolia for intercepting flood waters, retaining them in basins until the silt has been deposited, and then, as the river falls, letting out the clear water, which will cut its own channels to the sea. (2) Deepening the bed by 6 or 8 feet, for two-thirds or three-fourths of the river course, is 2,300 miles. (3) Making by permanent works an adequate sea mouth. (4) Using all excavated ground to thicken the river banks where they are above the country level. Everywhere the banks are weak, and everywhere is a dangerous and decaying condition.

Though we are in no fear of starvation here, it is probable that in a day or two the foreign community, now numerous, will have no bread. The stock of flour in the chief bakery is reduced to one half-barrel. There is, indeed, another barrel in the place, but its owner refuses to sell or lend it. In Tientsin the stocks are ample; but for reasons that would be just in general, though not in this particular case, the Taotai there refuses to grant a pass for thirty-six barrels of California flour, which cannot come here without the document. The Chinese have found out, what foreigners have known for long, that irregularities have been committed under the pass system, but our chief baker and storekeeper, Mr. Tallieu, has strictly observed all conditions, and has never been accused of smuggling to the extent even of one cent. It is consequently hard on him and on us, the innocent community, that the wrath of the officials should fall upon him, who does not deserve it. An incident lately occurred that intensifies the situation. A travelling storekeeper, an Englishman, who came here, neglected to obtain a proper passport from his Consul, but, at the last moment, to avoid stoppage, borrowed an old German document. The deception was discovered at the gate, and will in the future be fruitful of trouble to all who come to Peking. It would be well if all officers, traders or others, were to provide themselves with regular passports according to law. No doubt the Chinese will be justified—in fact would have been justified years ago—if they now, for the prevention of impropriety, institute a reasonable and adequate examination at the gate to ascertain if the goods seeking entry correspond to the description in the passes. The Imperial Maritime Customs could easily draw up rules, which need not be too onerous nor unacceptable to the foreign Ministers here. The inconvenience of the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs is great, and the sooner regulations are made, protecting the fair trader, and through him providing for the needs of the foreign community, the better.—*Chinese Times*.

## CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, 29th April, 1889.

Telegraphic news has reached this of another serious break in the Yellow River embankment, at a place near the junction of the Shan-tung-Hoan provinces. The present break is said to be more extensive than the last and the disaster in consequence is proportionately greater. The patching-up of the embankments with sand, bean stalks, and a mixture of Portland cement has proved, as ought to have been obvious from the first, of little avail in respect of any permanent benefit, and all the Imperial Government have to look back upon another waste of something like Tael 5,000,000.

His Excellency the Viceroy, who is also Acting Governor, has made an improvement in the communication between the Vice-regal and Governor's yamens in the shape of an aerial bridge of steel rods and bamboo to enable the ladies of the household to enjoy recreation in the gardens of both yamens. The "hanging garden" of ancient Babylon would seem to have furnished His Excellency with the idea, and tourists in future from the Five-storied Pagoda will, with the aid of a good telescope, be able to see the yamen beauties indulging in innocent pastimes in these sylvan retreats.

The Mint chimney was smoking away at a good rate to-day, so I conclude the machinery has begun work. Shao, the recently nominated Minister to England, has succeeded in getting his appointment cancelled on plea of ill-health; the Provincial Judge of Kiangsu is said to have been nominated in his stead.

The copper "corner" which the late Chinese Minister to Tokio tried to initiate on his "own hook," and which has come to such a signal grief, was capitalized principally by exertions of the Viceroy here.

## FORMOSA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Tamsui, 19th April, 1889.

I send you these few lines by the *Franchi*, which leaves for Shanghai to-day, and by which Shao Su Shen, Provincial Treasurer of Formosa, takes his departure.

Rain has at last ceased, and we are having some nice spring weather. We have already had a few very warm days, and if it continues, summer clothing will soon be the order of the day. There are a great many discharged soldiers on this island, mostly opium-smokers and gamblers who, as they are northern men, find it difficult to obtain the means for carrying on their bad habits, and in consequence there has been lately a great many robberies committed, and not alone have the natives suffered, but a great number of the foreign residents have had their poultry-yards emptied during the dark hours of the night. A few days ago a very daring robbery was committed at the residence of General Li Tzu Lin, of which I gathered the following particulars. The General had received about Tls. 2,600 for soldiers' wages, which for security he put in an iron safe in his bed room; the key to the safe he always carried in his pocket. A few days ago the General went out for dinner, coming home rather late, and undressing, hung his waistcoat containing the key of the safe inside his bed on a bamboo. His "boy," knowing and studying his habits, had formed his own plans, and taking into his confidence some of the soldiers, when the General was fast asleep he turned down the lamp, took the key, opened the safe and put Tls. 1,300 into one bag and the remaining Tls. 1,300 into another. The soldiers then took the bags away for a little time after the boy began shouting "robbers!" "robbers!" but the General being sound asleep, after a hearty dinner, did not at first understand the meaning of the noise, and told the boy to go to sleep and not make such a "row"; but the boy continued to shout "thief! thief!" At last, the General, being now fully awake, and seeing the empty safe comprehended the situation, and said to the boy "You are the thief!" he then fastened the door, and on promising him his life he confessed his guilt and who were his

confederates, three of whom were arrested shortly after with over Tls. 1,400 in their possession. The boy swallowed poison in gaol, but recovered and was afterwards beheaded, together with the three soldiers caught; and rewards are offered for the capture of the other soldiers.

The British steamer *Lamuelot* arrived at Kelung on the 10th with locomotives and railway carriages from home. The German steamer *Alanya Seyd*, from Shanghai, arrived here on the 11th and left on the 14th for Foochow to load poles for Tientsin. The German barque *Therisa* arrived from Yokohama, with 5,000 cases kerosine oil, on the 15th and will leave in a few days for Takow to load sugar for Japan.

They come and go—a few gentlemen have arrived for the railway and some of the hands have to leave. After Messrs. Cottrell and Dourne arrived Messrs. Boulton and Campbell had to leave; and who will be the lucky man to say he saw the railway finished?

The *Yung* arrived from Hongkong yesterday with some very long pieces of hardwood for the railway bridge at Twatutai; the German barque *Bylgia* is daily expected from the same port.—*Mercury*.

## KOREA.

CHEMULPO, March 30th, 1889.

The first regular meeting of the Chemulpo Municipal Council took place on the 28th inst, and is composed of the Consul Body at Chemulpo, a Korean Official, and Messrs. W.D. Townsend, Yenami, (Manager, 1st National Bank), Woo-Li-Tang (Chinese Assistant of Customs and Secretary of H.I.C.M.'s Consulate). Municipal Rules and By-laws have been formed and sanctioned by the Ministers at Seoul, and will soon be enforced, when I have no doubt the muddled condition of affairs which has hitherto existed here will come to an end under the able administration of the above-named gentlemen.

Chemulpo is rapidly growing and property is increasing in value; and were it not for the illicit trade with China in the Northern provinces, which is openly carried on by junks and the overland route, which is said to have amounted to over two million of dollars last year, might soon develop into an important port.

It is surprising that the present Customs administration, which has brought the service to a high state of excellence, and has instituted many really important and valuable reforms, should never have attempted to deal with this question, as it is notorious a large trade in timber has been carried on for over twenty years between the north of China and the Yalu river, where the timber of excellent quality and grows to a large size. It is used almost exclusively for the manufacture of Chinese coffins. Fleets of from 30 to 50 large junks have been reported as leaving the river loaded with timber for China. As payment, these vessels bring pieces goods, silks, medicines, quick-silver, nail-iron, and many sundries. Large quantities of ginseng, gold dust, furs, and musk are also sent to China in this way. These junks mostly come from the province of Shantung, and principally from Chefoo and Tientsin; but junks from Shanghai have also been seen, and it is said that there are at present over 50 Shanghai junks in various ports of Ping-an-do, and Hwang-hai-do, loading lumber, for which there is a large demand in China just at present. The above are well known facts, corroborated by eye-witnesses who has just returned from a tour all over the Northern provinces.

As this illicit trade is increasing, and as the Koreans report over 300 Chinese engaged in business in the north of Korea, it is no matter of surprise that business should be dull here; and it is surprising that the merchants of Chemulpo do not protest against this state of affairs, as every Japanese at least, and Chinese as well, are fully informed on this subject.

With cheap junks freight, no import or export duties to pay, and the best market in Korea, it is little matter for surprise if the trade of the port should decline, and that it does not simply proves an enormous increase in the total value of the trade. A revenue cruiser or two on this coast, or the opening of a port in Ping-an-do, would put a stop to this state of affairs; and the only question that remains is, why are not one or the other of these things done.

April 4th. Many changes are imminent in Seoul. Mr. Ford, the general British representative, will probably leave at the end of this month; and at the U.S. Legation there will also probably be changes. On 4th Judge Denny will probably be the next U.S. Minister to Korea; and that the Korean Government propose to cut down the number of their European employees, as many of them have scarcely anything to do, and the most of them are far in arrears of salary. I notice in many of the papers reports about a famine in the provinces of King-san-do and Cholla-do. Rice has been brought from these districts during the winter, and it is said that there is still about 60,000 piculs to be brought up to the capital. The official reports of the government state that although the rice crop of last year was considerably below the average, no particular suffering has taken place, and no deaths have occurred from famine. As the end of the past year's famine privation in the southern districts, the government imported its own rice which is paid out to the army and officials in lieu of money, from Japan, and remitted the rice taxes in the South. They now find plenty of rice still on hand. At the beginning of the present year some trouble occurred in King-san-do between the common people and the lower officials, and fighting took place, with some loss of life and property. This trouble was not caused by famine, but was the continuance of an old feud between civilians and officials. Uninformed people reported that the King had died on account of shortness of food, but this is not the truth. All is now quiet at that place.

The *Palo* is still here, and will most likely stay here for some time to come, as the new administration have probably more important things to look out for. As there is no room for a ship of her great size in the inner harbour she is forced to remain in the outer anchorage, about 3 miles from shore. It is still cold and disagreeable here, and on the night of the 2nd, we had a very heavy snow fall. Nevertheless the grass is peeping out in patches and we may say that spring has come.

April 11th



## CHI-NAN FU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

1st April, 1889.

Mr. James has been receiving the different cases of the English Baptist Mission with the Taoist. The Magistrate, under instructions from the Taoist, issued a proclamation stating the Treaty on the points of renting property, and ordering fair dealing. Thereupon anonymous placards were put out quoting the Treaty, and especially the American Treaty, limiting foreigners to the ports, and in addition reviling the Taoist for his stupidity.

The English Mission finds everything quiet at Tai-an-fu, and it seems as if the annoyances previously received had entirely ceased.

Some time since the German Mission made attempts to secure property in a leading market-town near Yen-chow-fu in the district of Chow-hien, but opposition was roused and the plans checked. Not only in this section of country where Mencius laboured, but also in Chi-fu, the home of the Confucian family, attempts were made to purchase property, and this, too, right under the shadow of the Confucian estate, and from a member of the Confucian family. The uncle of the present Duke, who is largely responsible at present for the management of the estate, at once shook himself from his lethargy and instigated a riot. The local Magistrate hastened to send off under guard the native agents of the Roman Catholics and the matter was allowed to drop. Hence at present in the four districts and cities of Chi-ching Chow, Yen-chow Fu, Chow-hien, and Chi-fu, riots have occurred against the Roman Catholics for purchasing property. The home of the sages is being invaded, and it is uncertain whether the methods adopted are altogether expedient.

Mr. Reid has just returned from a visit to those same places and he reports the anti-foreign feeling as intense, and that he would not have been able to get into the country had he not been previously known by his previous visits. Coming to Chi-fu, the uncle of the Duke at once enquired, "has that purchaser of property again come?" but when he learned who the person was, and what was his object, he contented himself with non-action.

In thus questioning the action of the Roman Catholics in that vicinity in the matter of property, it may be wondered if the action of the American missionaries at Chi-nan-fu is any different. We think a difference is apparent. In the one case the German Bishop secured no sanction from the local officials to purchase property, and was refused interviews by the Taoist and Prefect at Yen-chow-fu; in the other, an American missionary had for two years been quietly pressing the matter of a hospital upon the attention of the officials, and had gained the hearty approval and promise of aid from the Governor, Judge, Treasurer, and local officials. In Chi-nan-fu for the American missionaries to ignore the favourable situation and not purchase, would have seemed unwise. In Yen-chow-fu for the Roman Catholic missionaries to ignore the unfavourable situation and purchase property may seem wise to them, but has already been questioned by the Peking correspondent. Be it remembered that the home of a prominent member of the Tsung-li Yamen, Sun Yu-wei, is in Chi-nan-fu, and that his daughter is the wife of the Duke Confucius.

Any way at present there are plenty of foreign cases on hand from all sides and parties, and they need some sort of adjustment, and above all the guarantee of personal protection and right to travel are clearly and imperatively needed.

It is also reported that quite a portion of the people in Chi-nan-fu and Chi-fu are without food, but as their wants may be supplied by other natives, Mr. Reid has thought it best not to ask for aid. In fact he himself in that region during the first half of Lent lived on sixty odd cash, or three-pence per day. He has been asked to assist the Rev. Mr. Laughlin in relief work, and intends to leave soon.

The Rev. Mr. Chalfant returned from a hurried distribution of cash notes north of the city. Mr. Drake is still absent. Others from other places are also employed in the same work. Large numbers of people are fleeing to Shanai, certainly a very wise step. However, by request of the Governor of that province, the Governor here has issued orders forbidding people to move there in the future.

The famine in Shantung is localised. From the reports of those at work in the needy region, the destitution and famine are appalling. The new magazine, the *Wan Kuo Kung Pao*, has arrived here. Mr. James sent copies to the officials from the Governor down, and received return cards with thanks.—*N. C. Daily News*.

## TIENTSIN.

April 20th, 1889.

The Dutch engineers who have gone to examine the Yellow River are reported to have arrived at Kai-feng Fu on the 17th April.

Mr. Lemaire, Minister of Finance, arrived from Peking this week, and has exchanged visits with His Excellency the Viceroy.

Good will doubtless come out of these contrivances with the railway, if the whole undertaking be not brought to a hopeless collapse by some arbitrary act of authority. It will be discovered that the traffic of a railway cannot be conducted in the way that has been attempted, and the government will soon be obliged to consider whether they will adopt some reasonable fixed rules for the construction and working of their railway system or abandon the undertaking as wholly unsuited to the genius of the country.

The work at the railway bridge has been progressing during the week, but not without some reactionary attempts on the part of the officials of the grain transport. The grain Taoist paid a visit to the structure one day, and walking along a plank laid across the piers he became giddy and had to be assisted by his attendants back to terra firma. This experience confirmed his prejudice against the bridge, and it has had some weight with those concerned, for it is reported that fresh orders for the removal of the bridge had been issued, less perhaps with any serious intention of injuring the bridge or permanently deferring its completion, but as a reasonable concession to the group of officials who had committed themselves to its removal! In fairness it must be said that the directors of the railway are not responsible for this exquisite piece of *Chinoriat*.

That was how the matter stood early in the week, but there is too much reason to fear that the bridge is really doomed. The agitation of the Tientsin Taoist, though silenced in one quarter, has been successful through another, and his confederate, the Grain Taoist, has wearied the Viceroy into granting his petition for the removal of the bridge. It is a truly Oriental mode of procedure where the merits of a question weigh nothing against personal interest. But it places the China Railway Company in a most unfavourable light, for it shows that the Board of Directors are mere puppets in the hands of others, that the traffic of the line may at any time be suppressed, at the bidding of conspirators; and that the undertaking is like a house built on the ice, which is never secure against changes of weather.

His numerous friends will be pleased to hear that Mons. P. Ristellhuber has been promoted to the rank of Consul-General, and is about to visit France on well-earned furlough. The step obtained by M. Ristellhuber is not a mere seniority promotion, but a special recognition of his valuable services to the national and industrial interests of France, especially during his tenure of the Tientsin Consulate. There was once an English official who was familiarly spoken of as "the ablest of our Consuls," and it is a character which might very well be applied now by the French to their new Consul-General, whose energy in their service is untiring, and whose personal influence is in proportion to his activity. We wish Mons. and Madame Ristellhuber a safe and pleasant voyage home, and for the sake of the residents, a quick return to China.—*Chinese Times*.

## PEKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Peking, April 20th, 1889.

Mr. von Brandt said "good bye" to the members of the Tsung-li Yamen, and at the end of this week will be leaving here on a well-earned holiday. The Tsung-li members expressed themselves very sorry that he was leaving, and it is said that they have written a very flattering letter, sending it through the Berlin Embassy to Prince Bismarck.

Monsieur Lemaire left here on Thursday last for Tientsin. Mr. Ristellhuber, French Consul at Tientsin, has been promoted to Consul-General, and very shortly goes home; he will be relieved by M. Frand.

One of nine of the Governors and Governors-General to whom His Majesty has submitted the railway question, two have decided against railways, Yu Lu, Governor-General of Hu Kuang and K'in Pin, Governor of Hupei; the others have not sent in their replies yet. Prince Kung, who strongly opposed the Tung-chow line has withdrawn his opposition.

His Imperial Majesty and Court leave here on the 23rd for the Summer Palace on an inspection tour and will return on the 27th inst.

The Korean Tribute Ambassadors leave here for Korea at the end of this month.

Mr. Shioda, Minister for Japan, has been confined to his room for several days, and the Japanese Legation doctor from Seoul is daily expected to attend on him.

I hear that, during January last, Her Majesty expressed a strong desire to give audience to Sir Robert Hart, and issued an order to that effect to the Board of Ceremonies, but that austere Board and the members of the Grand Council opposed it, and the result was that Her Majesty bestowed high honours on him and his ancestors for three generations instead. It is very certain it is not the fault of the Empress that Foreign Ministers cannot obtain an audience, but that of the members of Boards who are very jealous and conservative.

A little more pressure is used by the Foreign Ministers the audience question will soon be settled.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

## STANLEY'S MARCH ACROSS AFRICA.

The letter received from Henry M. Stanley has created intense excitement, and its details have been wired from England to the leading American journals. The San Francisco *Chronicle* publishes a specially telegraphed summary which is full of interest.

The expedition, which consisted of 339 officers and men, started from Yambunga on June 28, 1887. On the first day the expedition marched twelve miles along the river bank to Yakanara. During the next six days the expedition marched inland in an easterly direction through a densely populated district. The natives used every art known to molest and impede the advance of the party, but through several conflicts took place the party did not lose a man. From July 4th until October 18th Stanley followed the left bank of the Aruwihini. On August 1st the first death occurred, the cause being dysentery.

So far, for thirty-four days, the course had been singularly successful. The party now entered a wild country, in their nine days' march through which their sufferings were multiplied and several deaths occurred. On August 13th, on arriving at Aloisibba the natives presented a bold front and the party lost five men from poisoned arrows. On August 31st the expedition met a party of Manyemas and their misfortunes began to multiply. Within three days of this uneventful meeting twenty-six men deserted.

What Stanley describes as an awful month begins on September 18th. Leaving the station of the Arab chief Ugurawwa, when the expedition numbered 263 men, having lost sixty-six by desertion and death and having left ninety-six sick with Ugurawwa, the road led to the Arab settlement of Kalinga Longa. The men lived on wild fruits, fungi and nuts.

Here Stanley narrates how negotiations with the natives failed; how a detachment of forty persons, led by Lieutenant Stairs, and another of thirty, left Zambira and assaulted and carried the village, driving the natives into a general retreat. The march was resumed on the 12th. There were constant light fights all along the route. "On the afternoon of the 30th," says Stanley, "we sighted the Nyanza with Kavalli, the objective point of the expedition. Six miles off I had told the men to prepare to see the Nyanza. They murmured and doubted. When they saw the Nyanza below them, many came to kiss my hands. We were now 200 feet above the sea level, and 2000 feet above the Albert Nyanza. After a short halt to enjoy the prospect, we commenced the rugged and stormy descent. Before the rear guard had descended the hundred feet the natives from the plateau poured after them, keeping the rear guard busy until within a few hundred feet of the Nyanza plain. We afterwards approached the village of Kakongga, situated at the southwest corner of the Albert lake. Three hours were spent by us in attempting to make friends, but we signally failed. They would not exchange the blood of brotherhood, because they never heard of any good people coming from the west side of the lake. They would not accept any presents from us because they did not know who we were, but they would give us water to drink and show us the road up to Nyam Sasso."

From these singular people we learned that they had heard that there was a white man at Ugurawwa, but they had never heard of any white man being on the west side, nor had they ever seen any steamers on the lake. We were shown the path. We camped about half a mile from the lake and then began to consider our position. My couriers from Zanzibar had evidently not arrived, or Emin Pasha with his two steamers would have paid the southwest side of the lake a visit to prepare the natives for our coming. My boat was at Kilinga Longa, 100 miles distant, and there were no canoes obtainable.

Before reaching Kilinga Longa Stanley lost fifty-five men through starvation and desertion. A slave owner at Kilinga Longa tried his utmost to ruin the expedition, short of open hostilities. He insisted on purchasing rifles, ammunition, and clothing, so that the expedition left the station beggared. The men were absolutely naked and were so weak that they were unable to carry the boat. Stanley was therefore obliged to leave the boat, together with seventy loads of goods, at Kilinga Longa, under the care of

Surgeon Parke and Captain Nelson, the latter of whom was unable to march.

After twelve days' journey the party on Nov. 1st reached Ibwiri. The Arab devastation, which had reached within a few miles of Ibwiri, was so thorough that not a native hut was left standing between Vaarava and Ibwiri. What the Arabs did not destroy the elephants destroyed, turning the whole region into a horrible wilderness. Stanley continues: "Our sufferings terminated at Ibwiri. We were beyond the reach of the destroyers. We were on virgin soil in a region abounding with food. We ourselves were mere skeletons, and a halt was therefore ordered for the purpose of recuperating. From 280 persons we now numbered 174. Our suffering had been so awful, the calamities so numerous and the forests so endless that our people refused to believe we would see the plains and cattle, the Nyanza and Emin Pasha. They had turned a deaf ear to our prayers and entreaties, and driven by hunger and suffering, they sold rifles and equipments for a few ears of Indian corn.

"Perceiving that mild punishment would be of no avail, I resorted to the death penalty, and two of the worst cases were hanged in the presence of all. We waited for thirteen days at Ibwiri. Supplies were inexhaustible, and our people gladdened themselves with such effort that we had 143 sleek and robust men when we started for Albert Nyanza on November 24th. We were still 126 miles from Lake Given Food, but the distance seemed nothing. On December 5th we emerged upon the plains, leaving the deadly and gloomy forest behind us.

"After 160 days of continuous gloom we saw the light of broad day shining all around, making all things beautiful. The men literally leaped and yelled with joy, and raced over the ground with their burdens. On the 9th we entered the country of the powerful Chief Mozamboni. The natives sighted us, but we were prepared. Their war-cries were terrible, from hill to hill, pealing across the intervening valleys. The people gathered in hundreds at every point, war-horns and drums announcing a struggle. After a slight skirmish, ending in our capturing a cow, the first beef we had tasted since we left the ocean, the night passed peacefully, both sides preparing for the morrow.

"There was no plan feasible except to retreat to Ibwiri, build a fort, send a party back to Kilinga Longa for a boat, store up every load in the fort not conveyable, leave a garrison in the fort to hold it, march back to Albert lake and send a boat in search of Emin Pasha. This was the plan which after a lengthy discussion with the officers I resolved upon. On January 7th we were in Ibwiri once again. After a few days' rest, Lieutenant Stairs, with one hundred men, was sent to Kilinga Longa to bring the boat and goods. On the return of Stairs with the boat and goods he was sent to Ugurawwa. He was to bring up the convalescents. Soon after his departure I was attacked by gastritis and an abscess on my arm. After a month's careful nursing I recovered and set out again for Albert Nyanza on April and, accompanied by Josephine and Parke. The garrison was left at Fort Bodo.

"On April 26th, we arrived in Mozamboni's country again. This time, after some hesitation, Mozamboni decided to make a blood brotherhood with me. His example was followed by all the other chiefs as far as the Nyanza. Every difficulty seemed now to be removed. Food was supplied gratis. When one day's march from Nyanza the natives came from Kavalli and said a white man named Malejia had given their chief a packet to give to me, his son. They remained with us that night telling us wonderful stories about big ships, etc., which left no doubt in our mind that the white man was Emin Pasha. The next day's march brought us to Chief Kavalli. He handed me a note from Emin Pasha to the effect that there had been a native rumor that a white man had been seen at the south end of the lake. "He had gone in a steamer to make inquiries, but had been unable to obtain reliable information. He begged me to remain where I was until he could communicate with me. The next day, April 29th, Josephine was dispatched with a strong force to take a boat to the Nyanza. On April 29th we once again reached the bivouac ground reached by us December 16th, and at 5 p.m. of that day saw the Khedive steamer about seven miles away. Soon after 7 o'clock Emin Pasha, Signor Casati and Mr. Josephine arrived at our camp, where they were heartily welcomed by all of us. We were together until May 25th, when I left him, leaving Josephine, three Southerners and two Zanzibaris in his care. Five days later I was at Fort Bodo. At the fort were Captain Nelson and Lieutenant Stairs. The latter had returned from Ugurawwa twenty-two days after I had set out for the lake, bringing with him, alas, only sixteen men out of fifty-six. All the rest were dead.

"On June 16th I left Fort Bodo with all Zanzibaris and 101 of Emin's people, leaving all my officers at the fort. On June 24th we reached Kalinga, and on July 19th Ugurawwa. The latter station was deserted. Passing down the river as fast as we could, daily expecting to meet the couriers I had sent to Major Bartolotti, we indulged ourselves in pleasing anticipation of we nearing the goal. On August 10th we overtook Ugurawwa with a flotilla of fifty-seven canoes and our couriers, reduced to seventeen, who related an awful story of hairbreadth escapes and tragic scenes. Three had been slain, two were still feeble from wounds, and all except five bore on their bodies scars of arrow wounds."

A week later Stanley met the rear column of the expedition at Bunyala and found Mr. Bonney. From the latter Stanley learned, greatly to his sorrow, of the shooting of Major Bartolotti by a native month before. Jamison had gone to Tipptip, the Ward of Bangala, and Bonney was the only white man at Bunyala. After describing what a wreck he found the rear column to be, Stanley complains of the officers at Yambunga having too readily accepted the deserters' report of his death and sending his personal kit, medicines, etc., down the Congo, leaving him naked of necessities for his return to Emin.

The letter then summarizes what had been accomplished. The expedition was 160 days in a continuous, unbroken, compact forest. The great land was traversed in eight days. How far west beyond the Congo the forest reaches Stanley does not know. The superficial extent of the tract described above, totally covered by forest, is 24,000 square miles. North of the Congo, between Upoto and Aruwihini, the forest embraces another 20,000 square miles. Between Yambunga and Nyanza Stanley came across five distinct languages. At a distance of fifty miles from the camp of Nyanza they saw a mountain probably 17,000 or 18,000 feet in height above the sea, its summit covered with snow. It is called Ruwenzori, and will prove a rival to Kilimanjaro. Three natives who have seen the lake to the south agree that it is large, but not so large as the Albert Nyanza. Emin Pasha has two battalions of regulars, the first consisting of 750 rifles and the second of 650. Besides these he has a respectable force of irregulars.

In conversation with Stanley, Emin said if he consented to go away from there they would have nearly 10,000 people with them. Emin was much worried to know how all the women and children, numbering over 2000, could be brought away. He and Stanley discussed the matter at great length, but reached no conclusion.

Emin said that the Egyptians, of whom he had 200 men, besides his women and children would be very willing to leave, and he would be glad to be rid of them, as they undermine his authority and nullify his endeavors for a retreat. When he informed that Khartoum had fallen and Gordon Pasha was slain they told the Nubians that it was a concocted story, and that some day steamers would ascend the river to their relief. Emin proposed after Stanley's departure to visit Fort Bodo. Stanley says in conclusion that he instructed the officers at the fort to destroy it and accompany Emin to the Nyanza. He hopes to meet them all there, as he intended making a short cut to the Nyanza along the new route.

## Today's Advertisements.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES).

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY, having connection with Company's Mail Steamers, to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES (LEGHORN), and GENOA; all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE, and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO. Taking cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD. The Company's Steamship

"BORMIDA" will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 8th May, at Noon.

At Bombay the Steamers are discharging in Victoria's Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1889. [516]

## NOTICE.

THE Procurator granted to Mr. C. H. SCHMIDT by our Firm is withdrawn.

WM. G. HALE & Co.

Saigon, 13th April, 1889. [517]

## TO LET.

FROM 1ST JUNE.

No. 18, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to L. KIRCHMAN,

No. 4, Ladder Street Terrace.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1889. [518]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SPOON COMPETITION—900 YARDS.

ENTRANCE FEE payable on ground—10 Cents. Will take place next SATURDAY, the 4th May, 1889, at 4 P.M. (weather permitting). Carriages allowed three shots extra. All Members allowed one sighting shot.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1889. [518]

## Masonic.

ZETLAND LODGE.

No. 525.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above

LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on FRIDAY NEXT, the 3rd May, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1889. [508]

## Intimations.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LIST of Subscribers to the HONGKONG TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

1. "Hongkong-Telegraph" Office.
2. Cantile, Dr. J., Queen's Road.
3. Mansson, Dr. P., Queen's Road.
4. Hartigan, Dr. Wm., Queen's Road.
5. Cantile, Dr. J., Residence.
6. Vennon, J. V., Victoria Peak.
7. C. & J. Telephone Co., Ltd.
8. P. & S., Robinson Road.
9. Arnold, Kary & Co.
10. Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.
11. Chater and Vernon.
12. Peak Hotel & Trading Co., Queen's Road.
13. "Daily Press."
14. Russell & Co.
15. E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., Ltd.
16. Central Police Station.
17. Watson & Co., A. S., Ltd.
18. Douglas Laprak & Co.
19. Butterfield and Swire.
20. P. & O. Steam Navigation Co.
21. The Hongkong Hotel, Public Telephone.
22. Hancock, W. St. John H. C. E.
23. Cruickshank, Wm., Pedder's Street.
24. "China Mail."
25. Jordan, Dr. G. P., Pedder's Street.
26. Hongkong and China Gas Co., Ltd.
27. H. & W. Dock, Aberdeen.
28. Alice Memorial Hospital.
29. Holliday, Wisc & Co.
30. Holliday, J. F., Victoria Peak.
31. Peak Hotel.
32. Peak Hotel & Trading Co., Craigieburn.
33. China-Borneo Co., Ltd., Steam Saw Mill.
34. Gibb, Livingston & Co.
35. The Hongkong Hotel, Public Telephone.
36. Hancock, W. St. John H. C. E.
37. Cruickshank, Wm., Victoria Dispensary.
38. Brodie Wm., Residence.
39. Ah Yon & Co., 80, Praya Central.
40. Linstead & Davis.
41. Foster, F. T. P.
42. The Borneo Co., Ltd.
43. Adamson, Bell & Co.
44. Dodwell, F.
45. Jordan, Dr. G. P., Residence.
46. Government House.
47. Hughes & Em.
48. Bellis & Co.
49. De la, Kingsclere.
50. Dr. Victoria Peak.
51. Carlwells & Co.
52. The Imports and Exports Office.
53. Morris & Ray.
54. Layton, B., Residence.
55. Judd, Walter, Cameron Villas.
56. Webster, J. F.
57. Hartigan, Dr. Wm., Residence.
58. Victoria Hotel, Public Telephone.
59. Soy Sing.
60. Dakin Bros. of China, Ltd.
61. Stevens & Co., Geo. R.
62. "do."

Subscription to Exchange \$80 per Annum.

Subscribers will oblige by correcting their Lists accordingly.

A. SANDFORD, Agent.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1889. [509]

## Intimations.

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DES CHARBONNAGES DU TONKIN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS, will be held at the Company's Office, Hongay (Tonquin) on FRIDAY, the Thirty-first day of May, at Noon.

BUSINESS.

To receive the Report on the state of the Mines, and to fill vacancies on the Board of Directors.

The owners of at least Twenty Shares to bearer, in order to have the right of attending the above Meeting, shall deposit their Shares either with the Undersigned, or with the Chief Manager of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, not later than Fifteen Days before the Meeting, and there shall be delivered to them a card of admission, to the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors, ALEXANDER LEVY, Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1889. [488]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$2,500,000.

PAID UP CAPITAL 1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman.

Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman.

Mr. E. A. SOLOMON.

Mr. J. S. MOSES.

Mr. S. C. MICHAELSEN.

Mr. G. E. NOBLE.

Mr. LEE SING.

Mr. POON PONG.

BANKERS.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE objects for which this Company is formed are to transact in the Colony of Hongkong and its dependencies the purchases and sales of Property, to advance monies on Mortgage, to undertake the Management and Agency of Estates, and generally to carry on any business in connection with Landed Property.

The fullest information can be had on application at the Company's Office, No. 7, Queen's Road Central.

ALEXANDER LEVY, Secretary (pro. tem.).

Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 20th March 1889. [368]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

ISSUE OF \$1,250,000 NEW CAPITAL IN 12,500 SHARES OF \$100 EACH.

APPLICATIONS are invited for 1,250,000 New Capital in 12,500 Shares of \$100 each, which is being raised for the objects and business of the Company, as defined in the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association, and in pursuance of the Special Resolutions to that effect duly passed on the 6th April instant, and confirmed on the 23rd April inst.

These Shares will be issued at a premium of \$50 per Share.

A First Call of \$50 per Share will be payable on Application, and the Balance of \$50 per Share will be payable in such amounts, at such times, and on such conditions as the Board may determine. The premium will be payable on Allotment.

Where no Allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and if a less number of Shares is allotted than is applied for, the excess of the deposit will be credited in reduction of the amount payable for premium. Failure to pay any premium when due will render the allotment liable to cancellation and the payment made on application, to forfeiture.

Applications for shares should be forwarded to the Company's Bankers, the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, together with the amount payable on application on or before the 30th May next. Form of application can be obtained at the Company's Registered Office in Victoria Buildings, No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, where a print of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 2nd to 9th May next, inclusive.

ALEXANDER LEVY, Secretary (pro. tem.).

Hongkong, 24th April, 1889. [502]

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I HAVE this day REMOVED to my new premises at No. 25, CAINE ROAD, next door to the Japanese Consulate.

A. HAHN, Piano-tuner and Repairer.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1889. [407]

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

PAYMENT OF 6TH DIVIDEND.

A 6TH DIVIDEND of 6 1/2% on all claims against the Hongkong Branch of the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, which have been approved by the Court of Chancery will be paid at the Office of the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED, on and after MONDAY, the 15th March next.

Creditors are requested to apply to the Bank for their Dividends



